

Klassiker der Gitarre

Studien- und Vortragsliteratur
aus dem 18. und 19. Jahrhundert

Band 2

(Mittelstufe)

Herausgegeben von Martin Rätz

Classics of the Guitar

Studies and performance material
from the 18th and 19th centuries

Book 2

(Intermediate stage)

Edited by Martin Rätz



Zeichenerklärungen / *Explanations of symbols*

Linke Hand / *Left hand*

- 0 = freie Saite/*open string*
- 1 = Zeigefinger/*index finger*
- 2 = Mittelfinger/*middle finger*
- 3 = Ringfinger/*ring finger*
- 4 = kleiner Finger/*little finger*
- / = Gleiten eines Fingers (Lagenwechsel)/*finger slide (change of position)*
- [oder/or ¹[= Barrée (Quergriff) mit dem 1. Finger/*Barrée (transverse stopping) with the 1st finger*
- [= schräges Barrée/*oblique Barrée stopping*
- ① = e¹-Saite/*e¹ string*
- ② = h-Saite/*b string*
- ③ = g-Saite/*g string*
- ④ = d-Saite/*d string*
- ⑤ = A-Saite/*A string*
- ⑥ = E-Saite/*E string*

Römische Zahlen bezeichnen die Lagen der linken Hand. / *Roman figures signify the positions of the left hand.*

V. - - - - = Beibehalten einer Lage/*keeping one position*


 oder/or
 
 = Flageoletttöne (eckige Noten und römische Zahlen zur

Bundbezeichnung) klangrichtig/*harmonics (diamond-shaped notes and roman numerals to show fret) as sounding*

Rechte Hand / *Right hand*

- p = Daumen (spanisch „pulgar“)/*thumb (Spanish “pulgar”)*
- i = Zeigefinger („indice“)/*index finger (“indice”)*
- m = Mittelfinger („medio“)/*middle finger (“medio”)*
- a = Ringfinger („anular“)/*ring finger (“anular”)*


 oder/or
 
 = arpeggio („harfenartig“ durchstreichen)/*arpeggio (to play “in the manner of the harp”)*

Drei Variationen über ein altes Lied

(Three Variations on an old song)

Mauro Giuliani

(Fassung / Version: Heinrich Albert)

Thema

Allegretto

Var. I

Var. II

Four staves of music in G major (one sharp). The first staff contains measures 1-4, the second 5-8, the third 9-12, and the fourth 13-16. The music features a continuous eighth-note melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Measure 8 includes a repeat sign. Fingering numbers (1-4) are present in measures 10, 11, 12, and 15. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 16.

Var. III

Five staves of music for Variation III in G major, 3/4 time. The first staff (measures 17-20) includes the dynamic markings *p* and *mf*, and the fingering *i m i* above the first measure. The subsequent staves (measures 21-32) continue the eighth-note pattern with varying dynamics: *mf* in measure 24, *p* in measure 28, and *f* in measure 32. The variation ends with a repeat sign in measure 32.

(Thema d. c. ad libitum)

Mauro Giuliani
aus op. 50

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system contains the first four measures of the melody, and the second system contains the next four measures. The melody is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4 above the notes. The bass line consists of a simple harmonic accompaniment, primarily using quarter and eighth notes, with some rests. The overall style is that of a traditional folk song.

Larghetto

Mauro Giuliani
aus op. 50

III

i m i m i

III

Andantino

Mauro Giuliani
aus op. 50

III

III

musical score for guitar, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes a melody line and a bass line with various chords and fingerings. The first staff has the lyrics "p i p i" under the first two measures. The music is written in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Staff 1: Melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes. Bass line has chords with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 2. Lyrics: p i p i.

Staff 2: Continuation of the melody and bass line.

Staff 3: Continuation of the melody and bass line.

Staff 4: Continuation of the melody and bass line.

Staff 5: Continuation of the melody and bass line.

Staff 6: Continuation of the melody and bass line.

Staff 7: Continuation of the melody and bass line.

Staff 8: Continuation of the melody and bass line.

Staff 9: Continuation of the melody and bass line.

Staff 10: Continuation of the melody and bass line, ending with a double bar line.

Allegro

Mauro Giuliani
aus op. 50

This musical score is for a guitar piece in A major, marked 'Allegro'. It consists of eight staves of music. The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques such as natural harmonics (indicated by '0' on the strings), trills, and slurs. Fingering numbers (1-4) are placed above notes to indicate fingerings. The dynamic marking 'sf' (sforzando) appears at the beginning of several measures. The piece features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score concludes with a final chord in the eighth staff.

Etüde

(Study)

Mauro Giuliani

Allegro spiritoso

This musical score is for a guitar etude by Mauro Giuliani, titled "Etüde (Study)". The tempo is marked "Allegro spiritoso". The piece is written for guitar, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The score consists of 11 staves of music. The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second staff features a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and a section marked "VII V II". The third staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth staff returns to forte (*f*). The fifth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixth staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The seventh staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The eighth staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The ninth staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The tenth staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The eleventh staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piece concludes with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) for the left hand. The tempo is marked "Allegro spiritoso" at the beginning and "a tempo" later in the piece. The piece ends with a "ritard." (ritardando) marking.

Rondo

Mauro Giuliani

The musical score is written for guitar in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music. The notation includes various fingerings (e.g., 2, 4, 0, 1, 0, 4, 3, 1, 0, 4, 3, 0, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, 1, 3, 2, 0, 2, i, m, a, 0, 1, 2, 4), dynamics (mp dolce, f, p), and articulations (accents, slurs). The piece features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The final staff includes the letters 'a m i' above the notes.

1) Barrée „lüften“ / “lift” the barrée

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar, written in D major (two sharps). The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques such as triplets, slurs, and fingering numbers. Dynamics like *p*, *f*, and *sf* are used throughout. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

Staff 1: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line consists of sustained chords: D4, F#4, A4. The staff ends with a *p* dynamic marking.

Staff 2: Continuation of the melody and bass line. The melody includes a triplet of eighth notes G4, A4, B4. The staff ends with a *cresc.* marking and a triplet of eighth notes G4, A4, B4.

Staff 3: The melody continues with a triplet of eighth notes G4, A4, B4. The bass line features a triplet of eighth notes G2, F#2, A2. The staff ends with a *f* dynamic marking.

Staff 4: The melody continues with a triplet of eighth notes G4, A4, B4. The bass line features a triplet of eighth notes G2, F#2, A2. The staff ends with a *p* dynamic marking.

Staff 5: The melody continues with a triplet of eighth notes G4, A4, B4. The bass line features a triplet of eighth notes G2, F#2, A2. The staff ends with a *p* dynamic marking.

Staff 6: The melody continues with a triplet of eighth notes G4, A4, B4. The bass line features a triplet of eighth notes G2, F#2, A2. The staff ends with a *p* dynamic marking.

Staff 7: The melody continues with a triplet of eighth notes G4, A4, B4. The bass line features a triplet of eighth notes G2, F#2, A2. The staff ends with a *p* dynamic marking.

Staff 8: The melody continues with a triplet of eighth notes G4, A4, B4. The bass line features a triplet of eighth notes G2, F#2, A2. The staff ends with a *p* dynamic marking.

Staff 9: The melody continues with a triplet of eighth notes G4, A4, B4. The bass line features a triplet of eighth notes G2, F#2, A2. The staff ends with a *p* dynamic marking.

Staff 10: The melody continues with a triplet of eighth notes G4, A4, B4. The bass line features a triplet of eighth notes G2, F#2, A2. The staff ends with a *sf* dynamic marking.

This page of musical notation is for a piece in D major, featuring a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *sf*, *f*, *p*, and *cresc.* The piece is in 2/4 time and consists of 10 measures. The notation is written in a standard musical score format, with the treble staff on top and the bass staff on the bottom. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The piece begins with a treble staff and a bass staff, both starting with a treble clef. The first measure of the treble staff contains a quarter note D, a quarter note E, and a quarter note F#. The first measure of the bass staff contains a quarter note D, a quarter note E, and a quarter note F#. The piece ends with a double bar line in the tenth measure of the treble staff.

Zwölf Walzer

(Twelve Waltzes)

Mauro Giuliani
op. 57

1

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, 3/4 time. It consists of six staves of music. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The piece begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The first staff contains measures 1-6, with a piano (*p*) dynamic in measure 2 and mezzo-forte (*mf*) in measure 6. The second staff contains measures 7-12, with a forte (*f*) dynamic in measure 10. The third staff contains measures 13-18, with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in measure 15. The fourth staff contains measures 19-24, with piano (*p*) in measure 19, forte (*f*) in measure 21, and forte (*f*) in measure 23. The fifth staff contains measures 25-30, with fortissimo (*ff*) in measure 26 and mezzo-forte (*mf*) in measure 28. The sixth staff contains measures 31-36, with forte (*f*) in measure 33 and a *fine* marking at the end. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

Trio

Musical score for the Trio section, featuring a single melodic line on a treble clef staff with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 2/4 time signature. The score consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fourth staff includes a section marked "IX" with a repeat sign. The fifth staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The final staff concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. Fingerings and slurs are indicated throughout the piece.

Walzer d.c. al fine

mf *cresc.* *p* *cresc.*

f *sf* *fine*

Trio

p *sf* *sf* *mf* *ff* *sf*

Walzer d.c.al fine

3

Musical score for a piano piece, measures 1-16. The score is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, *sf*, *mf*, *f*, and *fine*. Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout.

Trio

Musical score for the Trio section, measures 17-32. The key signature changes to two sharps (D major). The tempo is marked *Walzer d.c. al fine*. The score includes complex fingerings and dynamics like *p*.

Walzer d.c. al fine

The main musical score is written in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of five staves. The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic marking. The melody is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand. Dynamics include *mf*, *f*, and *p*. Articulations such as slurs, accents, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4) are used throughout. The piece concludes with a *fine* marking.

Trio

The Trio section is also in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of three staves. The melody is more active, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The accompaniment includes a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *p* and *f*. Articulations such as slurs, accents, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 0) are used. The section concludes with a *Walzer d.c. al fine* marking.

5

First section of the musical score, measures 1-16. The music is in 3/4 time and G major. It features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The first measure starts with a *mf* dynamic. The melody includes a triplet of eighth notes in measure 2 and a sixteenth-note triplet in measure 10. The section concludes with a *fine* marking.

Trio

Trio section of the musical score, measures 17-32. The music is in 3/4 time and G major. It features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The first measure starts with a *f* dynamic. The melody includes a triplet of eighth notes in measure 18 and a sixteenth-note triplet in measure 24. The section concludes with a *Walzer d.c. al fine* marking.

This section contains six staves of musical notation in 3/4 time, key of D major. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes. The dynamics include *sf* (sforzando), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte). The piece concludes with a *fine* marking.

Trio

This section contains three staves of musical notation for the Trio section, in 3/4 time, key of D major. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes. The dynamics include *p* (piano), *ff* (fortissimo), and *f* (forte). The section concludes with a *Walzer d.c. al fine* marking.

7

p *mf* *f* *fine*

Trio (Hörner)

p *Walzer d.c. al fine*

8

f *fine*

Trio

f *Walzer d.c. al fine*

First section of the musical score, featuring a melody and accompaniment in 3/4 time. The melody is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The accompaniment is in bass clef. The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a *fine* ending. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests, along with fingerings and articulation marks.

Trio

Trio section of the musical score, featuring a melody and accompaniment in 3/4 time. The melody is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The accompaniment is in bass clef. The section begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a forte (*sf*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests, along with fingerings and articulation marks. The section concludes with a *Walzer d.c. al fine* instruction.

Walzer d.c. al fine

10

sf fine

Trio

mf p f

Wälzer d.c. al fine

Musical score for a piano piece, measures 1-11. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). Measure 1 starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 2 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 3 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 4 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 5 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 6 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 7 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 8 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 9 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 10 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 11 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The piece ends with a *fine* marking.

Trio

Musical score for the Trio section, measures 12-22. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). Measure 12 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 13 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 14 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 15 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 16 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 17 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 18 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 19 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 20 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 21 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 22 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piece ends with a *Walzer d. c. al fine* marking.

Walzer d. c. al fine

12

12

fine

Trio

mf

Walzer d.c. al fine

Sonatine

Mauro Giuliani
op. 71, Nr. 1

Maestoso

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Maestoso'. The score contains various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Dynamics like 'p' (piano) and 'i' (accrescendo) are used. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The notation includes many slurs and ties, indicating phrasing and continuity. The score ends with a double bar line.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, likely for guitar. The notation is written in a single system, with each staff representing a line of the guitar. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth, sixteenth, and quarter notes, as well as rests. Dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) are used throughout. Fingering numbers (1-4) are placed above notes to indicate fingerings. Some notes are marked with 'i', 'm', 'a', and 'p', which may represent specific techniques or articulations. The notation is written in a single system, with each staff representing a line of the guitar.

Menuetto

Allegretto

3 4 2 1 3 2 1 3 1

p *sf* *p* *sf* *f*

4 1 1 4 3

f *f* *p*

sf *sf*

2 2 4 2

p

4 3 1 4 1 4

cresc.

3 1

f *p*

p

Trio

A musical score for a Trio, consisting of eight staves of music. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The music is written in a single melodic line on a treble clef. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests. There are several measures with fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 4. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. The tempo/mood is indicated as 'Menuetto d. c.' (Moderato) at the bottom right.

Menuetto d. c.

Rondo

Allegretto

p

f

mf

3 4

3 4

4 -4 -4 -4 -4

0 1 4 -4 -4 0 2

2 3 4

0

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It consists of ten staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The dynamics are marked *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. There are also some specific markings like '3 4' and '0 2' that might refer to specific techniques or fingerings.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, likely for guitar. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, along with specific fret numbers and fingerings indicated by numbers 0 through 4. The music is written in a single system, with each staff representing a different part of the composition. The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast or intricate piece. The page number 33 is visible in the top right corner.

Sonatine

Mauro Giuliani
op. 71 Nr. 2

Andantino espressivo

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo and mood are indicated as 'Andantino espressivo'. The notation includes a variety of rhythmic patterns, such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are numerous rests throughout the piece. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above or below notes. Some notes have slurs or accents. The score is divided into ten staves, each containing a line of music. The overall style is characteristic of the Classical period, with a focus on melodic clarity and expressive phrasing.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, likely for guitar, written in G major (one sharp). The notation includes various fret numbers, accidentals, and rhythmic markings.

The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with fret numbers 0, 2, 4, 1, 4, 2, and 4 indicated above the notes. There are also some accidentals and a double bar line.

The second staff continues the melody, with fret numbers 4, 2, 3, 4, 0, and 3 indicated. It includes a double bar line and a key signature change to G major.

The third staff shows a more complex passage with fret numbers 4, (0), 0, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 3, 0, 4, and 1. It includes a double bar line and a key signature change to G major.

The fourth staff continues the melody, with fret numbers 2, 1, 2, 4, 3, 1, 4, 4, 1, and 1 indicated. It includes a double bar line and a key signature change to G major.

The fifth staff shows a more complex passage with fret numbers 2, 4, 3, and 1 indicated. It includes a double bar line and a key signature change to G major.

The sixth staff continues the melody, with fret numbers 2, 4, 3, and 1 indicated. It includes a double bar line and a key signature change to G major.

The seventh staff shows a more complex passage with fret numbers 2, 4, 3, and 1 indicated. It includes a double bar line and a key signature change to G major.

The eighth staff continues the melody, with fret numbers 2, 4, 3, and 1 indicated. It includes a double bar line and a key signature change to G major.

The ninth staff shows a more complex passage with fret numbers 2, 4, 3, and 1 indicated. It includes a double bar line and a key signature change to G major.

The tenth staff continues the melody, with fret numbers 2, 4, 3, and 1 indicated. It includes a double bar line and a key signature change to G major.

Andantino grazioso

The musical score consists of ten staves of music, each with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The music is written in a single system, with each staff containing a line of music. The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and fingerings. The piece is in a 2/4 time signature, and the tempo is marked 'Andantino grazioso'. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music is written in a single system, with each staff containing a line of music. The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and fingerings. The piece is in a 2/4 time signature, and the tempo is marked 'Andantino grazioso'. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, likely for guitar. The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often grouped with slurs. There are also rests and some accidentals (sharps and flats). The music is written in a single system, with each staff representing a line of the score. The page number 37 is located in the top right corner.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 4, 2, 2, 0). The music is written in a single system, with each staff representing a line of the score. The page number 37 is located in the top right corner.

Allegretto con brio

This musical score is for a piece titled "Allegretto con brio". It is written for a piano and a violin. The piano part is in the lower register, using a grand staff with a bass clef and a single bass line. The violin part is in the upper register, using a single staff with a treble clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 6/8. The score consists of seven systems of music. The piano part features a variety of textures, including chords, arpeggios, and single notes. The violin part is more melodic, with many slurs and fingerings indicated. Dynamics such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), and *mf* (mezzo-forte) are used throughout. The tempo is marked "Allegretto con brio".

Musical score for "The Swan" by Camille Saint-Saëns. The score is in G major and 4/4 time. It includes a piano introduction, a vocal entry, and a piano accompaniment. The piano part features a prominent arpeggiated figure in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand. The vocal part is a simple melody. The score is divided into measures by bar lines.

This page of musical notation is for guitar, written in G major (one sharp, F#) and 4/4 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques such as fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4), accidentals, and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte). The music is written in a treble clef.

The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The music starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4 (fret 1), a quarter note A4 (fret 2), and a quarter note B4 (fret 3). The second staff continues with a quarter note C5 (fret 4), a quarter note B4 (fret 3), a quarter note A4 (fret 2), and a quarter note G4 (fret 1). The third staff begins with a quarter note F#4 (fret 1), a quarter note G4 (fret 1), a quarter note A4 (fret 2), and a quarter note B4 (fret 3). The fourth staff continues with a quarter note C5 (fret 4), a quarter note B4 (fret 3), a quarter note A4 (fret 2), and a quarter note G4 (fret 1). The fifth staff begins with a quarter note F#4 (fret 1), a quarter note G4 (fret 1), a quarter note A4 (fret 2), and a quarter note B4 (fret 3). The sixth staff continues with a quarter note C5 (fret 4), a quarter note B4 (fret 3), a quarter note A4 (fret 2), and a quarter note G4 (fret 1). The seventh staff begins with a quarter note F#4 (fret 1), a quarter note G4 (fret 1), a quarter note A4 (fret 2), and a quarter note B4 (fret 3). The eighth staff continues with a quarter note C5 (fret 4), a quarter note B4 (fret 3), a quarter note A4 (fret 2), and a quarter note G4 (fret 1). The ninth staff begins with a quarter note F#4 (fret 1), a quarter note G4 (fret 1), a quarter note A4 (fret 2), and a quarter note B4 (fret 3). The tenth staff continues with a quarter note C5 (fret 4), a quarter note B4 (fret 3), a quarter note A4 (fret 2), and a quarter note G4 (fret 1).

Präludium

Allegro con fuoco

Anton Diabelli
op. 103, Nr. 7

musical score for Präludium, Allegro con fuoco, Anton Diabelli op. 103, Nr. 7. The score is written for piano on a single staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. It features a series of rapid sixteenth-note passages, often beamed in groups of four, with various fingering and breath marks. The piece is marked "sempre p" (piano) and "f" (forte). The score includes Roman numerals VII, III, IV, V, X, VIII, VII, III, and III indicating specific measures or sections. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord marked "p" (piano).

Musical score for "The Swan" by Camille Saint-Saëns, featuring a single melodic line on a grand staff. The score includes various dynamics and articulations:

- Staff 1:** Starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody begins with a half note G4, followed by eighth notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo).
- Staff 2:** Continues the melodic line with eighth notes and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *pp* and *cresc.* (crescendo).
- Staff 3:** Features a section marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) and a section marked *p* (piano). The melody includes a triplet of eighth notes.
- Staff 4:** Continues the melodic line with eighth notes and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.*
- Staff 5:** Features a section marked *mf* and a section marked *p*. The melody includes a triplet of eighth notes.
- Staff 6:** Continues the melodic line with eighth notes and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.*
- Staff 7:** Features a section marked *mf* and a section marked *p*. The melody includes a triplet of eighth notes.
- Staff 8:** Continues the melodic line with eighth notes and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.*
- Staff 9:** Features a section marked *mf* and a section marked *p*. The melody includes a triplet of eighth notes.
- Staff 10:** Continues the melodic line with eighth notes and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.*

V

mf

V

pp

cresc.

1 2 4

2 4 1

4

3 2 4

3

2

2

3

4 1

p

sf

sf

sf

f

ff

VIII

Präludium (Capriccio)

Anton Diabelli
op. 103, Nr. 2

musical score in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 3/4 time. The score consists of nine staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics (p, mf, pp, cresc., f, p, dim., p), articulation (accents, slurs), and fingering (0, 1, 2, 3, 4). The piece concludes with a final chord marked with a Roman numeral V.

Staff 1: *p*, *mf*

Staff 2: *pp*

Staff 3: *p*

Staff 4: *cresc.*, *f*

Staff 5: *IV*, *VII*, *I*

Staff 6: *p*, *f*, *p*

Staff 7: *p*, *dim.*

Staff 8: *dim.*

Staff 9: *p*, *V*

Sonate

Anton Diabelli

Allegro

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 4/4 time. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and an *Allegro* tempo marking. The first staff contains a series of chords and a triplet. The second staff features a triplet and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third staff includes a forte (*f*) dynamic and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth staff features a forte (*f*) dynamic and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The sixth staff includes a forte (*f*) dynamic and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The seventh staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The eighth staff features a forte (*f*) dynamic and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

4) ossia



This page contains eight staves of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation includes various dynamics, articulations, and fingerings.

Staff 1: *ff* (fortissimo), *p* (piano), *sf* (sforzando). Fingerings: 2, 1 3 2.

Staff 2: *sf*, *dolce*. Fingerings: 2, 4 8 2, 2.

Staff 3: *p*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*. Fingerings: 0, 2, 4, 1, 8 4, 4 1.

Staff 4: *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*. Fingerings: 3, 2, 1), 1), 1).

Staff 5: *sf*, *sf*. Fingerings: 1 4, 3, 1, 2, 4 4 8, 1.

Staff 6: *sf*, *p*. Fingerings: 2.

Staff 7: *f*, *p*, *f*. Fingerings: -2 4, 1, 4 1 0, 2.

Staff 8: *p*, *f*, *f*. Fingerings: 1 3, 3 4, 1 3.

Staff 9: *p*, *f*. Fingerings: 3 4, 1 3.

Andante cantabile

0 2 -2 2 4 3 1 4 3 1 2 4 2

p dolce *sf* *sf*

mf *sf*

ff *p* *sf* *p* *sf* *p*

sf *p* *sf* *p* *sf* *p* *pp*

sf *sf*

p *sf*

f *p* *pp*

3 4 2 2

Menuett

Allegro

First system of the Menuett, Allegro. The music is in 3/4 time and G major. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The first staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a triplet of eighth notes marked *fp*. The second staff features a bass line with chords and a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff continues the melody with a *mf* dynamic marking. The fourth staff concludes the first system with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a *fine* marking.

Trio

Trio section of the Menuett. The music is in 3/4 time and G major. It begins with a forte (*sf*) dynamic. The first staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, marked *p* (piano). The second staff features a bass line with chords and a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff continues the melody with a *sf* dynamic marking. The fourth staff concludes the first system with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a *fine* marking.

Menuett d.c. al fine

Rondo
Allegretto

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The piece is marked 'Allegretto'. The score consists of eight staves of music. Dynamics include piano (p), forte (f), sforzando (sf), and accents. Articulations include slurs, ties, and various fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). There are several trills and grace notes. The piece ends with a repeat sign and a final cadence.

1) „unechtes Legato“ / “false legato”

This page of musical notation is for guitar, written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques such as triplets, slurs, and fingering numbers (1-4). Dynamics like *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), and *ff* (fortissimo) are used throughout. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Staff 1: *p*

Staff 2: *f*, *p*

Staff 3: *p*, *sf sf sf sf*

Staff 4: *f*, *p*, *sf sf sf sf*

Staff 5: *f*

Staff 6: *f*, *d.c. al* (with repeat sign)

Staff 7: *ff*, *p*, *f*

Staff 8: *p*, *f*, *p*

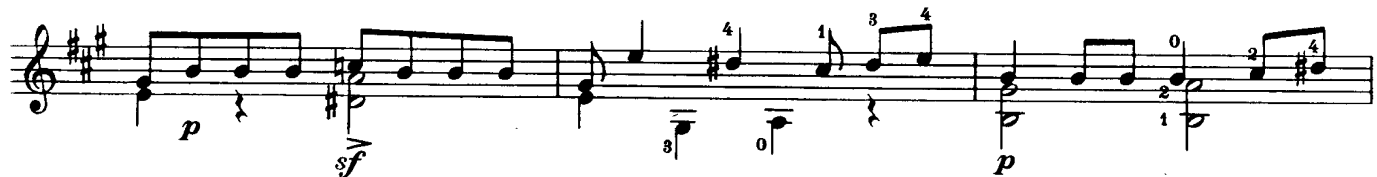
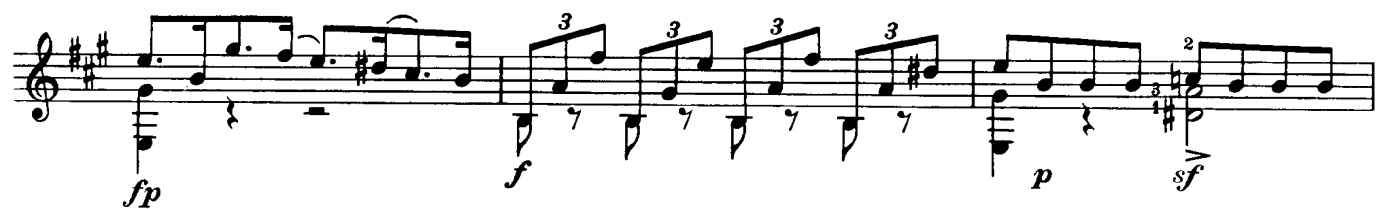
Staff 9: *sf*

Sonate

Allegro risoluto

Anton Diabelli

This musical score is for a sonata by Anton Diabelli, marked "Allegro risoluto". It consists of seven staves of music, primarily for the right hand, with some left-hand accompaniment indicated by notes on the lower lines of the staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4). Dynamics are indicated by letters: *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *sf* (sforzando). The first staff begins with a *f* dynamic and includes fingerings 4, 3, 1, 4, 2, 4, 0, 2, 1. The second staff features a *ff* dynamic and a *p* dynamic, with fingerings 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 2, 1, 3, 1. The third staff includes a *ff* dynamic and a *p* dynamic, with fingerings 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 2, 1, 3, 1. The fourth staff includes a *ff* dynamic and a *p* dynamic, with fingerings 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 2, 1, 3, 1. The fifth staff includes a *ff* dynamic and a *p* dynamic, with fingerings 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 2, 1, 3, 1. The sixth staff includes a *ff* dynamic and a *p* dynamic, with fingerings 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 2, 1, 3, 1. The seventh staff includes a *ff* dynamic and a *p* dynamic, with fingerings 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 2, 1, 3, 1.

ritard.*a tempo*

sf *sf* *sf* ⑥

rallent.

smorz. *f* *(p)* *f* *ff*

f *ff* *p* *sf* *p*

sf *mf* *f* *f*

p dolce

sf *sf* *sf*

f

2 3 2 3 3

ritard.

p dolce *fp* *p* *p*

a tempo

fp *fp* *sf* *f*

sf *f* *p* *sf*

p *sf* *p* *f* *sf*

sf

p *f* *p* *sf*

p *sf* *ff*

Adagio

pp

pp

p

sf

pp

pp

pp

pp

sf

mf

sf

p

sf

This page of musical notation, numbered 58, contains ten staves of music. The notation is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music features several passages of sixteenth-note runs, often marked with a '6' above the staff, indicating sixteenth notes. Dynamic markings include *sf* (sforzando), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *pp* (pianissimo). Articulation marks, such as slurs and accents, are used throughout. The notation includes various musical symbols like beams, slurs, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the tenth staff.

Menuetto

Allegro

p *sf* *sf*

cresc. *sf*

f *p* *f*

p *f* *sf* *p*

sf *ff* *p* *p*

sf *cresc.*

f

Trio

Musical score for the Trio section, measures 1-8. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music is written on a single staff. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measures 1-4 contain chords and eighth notes. Measures 5-8 continue with chords and eighth notes, ending with a repeat sign. Dynamics include *p* and *sf*.

Menuetto da capo, poi coda

Coda

Musical score for the Coda section, measures 9-24. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music is written on a single staff. It begins with a forte (*sf*) dynamic. Measures 9-12 contain chords and eighth notes. Measures 13-16 contain eighth notes and chords. Measures 17-20 contain eighth notes and chords. Measures 21-24 contain eighth notes and chords, ending with a repeat sign. Dynamics include *sf*, *p*, *f*, and *ff*.

p dolce *sf* *f* *ff*

Rondo

Allegretto

sf

p

sf

sf

sf

sf

sf

p

sf

sf

f

p

sf

sf

sf

sf

cresc.

f

p

sf

sf

sf

sf

f

p

sf

sf

sf

sf

sf

f

p

sf

sf

f

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece in G major, consisting of ten staves. The notation includes various dynamics, articulations, and fingerings.

Staff 1: Starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first measure is marked *f*. The second measure has a *p* dynamic. The third measure is marked *f*. The fourth measure is marked *sf*. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Staff 2: Continues the melody. The first measure is marked *f*. The second measure is marked *rit.*. The third measure is marked *a tempo*. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Staff 3: Continues the melody. The first measure is marked *p*. The second measure is marked *sf*. The third measure is marked *p*. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Staff 4: Continues the melody. The first measure is marked *sf*. The second measure is marked *f*. The third measure is marked *p*. The fourth measure is marked *sf*. The fifth measure is marked *sf*. The sixth measure is marked *sf*. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Staff 5: Continues the melody. The first measure is marked *sf*. The second measure is marked *f*. The third measure is marked *p*. The fourth measure is marked *sf*. The fifth measure is marked *sf*. The sixth measure is marked *sf*. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Staff 6: Continues the melody. The first measure is marked *sf*. The second measure is marked *f*. The third measure is marked *p*. The fourth measure is marked *sf*. The fifth measure is marked *sf*. The sixth measure is marked *sf*. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Staff 7: Continues the melody. The first measure is marked *sf*. The second measure is marked *f*. The third measure is marked *p*. The fourth measure is marked *sf*. The fifth measure is marked *sf*. The sixth measure is marked *sf*. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Staff 8: Continues the melody. The first measure is marked *sf*. The second measure is marked *f*. The third measure is marked *p*. The fourth measure is marked *sf*. The fifth measure is marked *sf*. The sixth measure is marked *sf*. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Staff 9: Continues the melody. The first measure is marked *sf*. The second measure is marked *f*. The third measure is marked *p*. The fourth measure is marked *sf*. The fifth measure is marked *sf*. The sixth measure is marked *sf*. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Staff 10: Continues the melody. The first measure is marked *sf*. The second measure is marked *f*. The third measure is marked *p*. The fourth measure is marked *sf*. The fifth measure is marked *sf*. The sixth measure is marked *sf*. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar, written in E major (three sharps). The notation includes various guitar-specific symbols such as natural harmonics (indicated by '0' on the staff), fret numbers (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4), and dynamic markings (sf, f, p). The music is written in a single melodic line with a bass line accompaniment.

Staff 1: *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *f*, *p*

Staff 2: *f*, *p*

Staff 3: *f*, *p*

Staff 4: *f*, *sf*, *p*

Staff 5: *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *p*, *sf*

Staff 6: *sf*, *sf*, *f*, *p*

Staff 7: *f*, *p*

Staff 8: *sf*, *sf*, *f*, *p*

Staff 9: *p*, *sf*, *p*

This page contains eight staves of musical notation for a piano piece, likely for the right hand. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics used are *p* (piano), *sf* (sforzando), and *f* (forte). The piece features several slurs, ties, and accents, indicating a complex and expressive performance. The first staff begins with a *sf* marking on a half note, followed by a *p* marking on a quarter note. The second staff continues with *p*, *sf*, *sf*, *f*, and *p* markings. The third staff has *p* markings. The fourth staff features *sf* markings on triplet figures. The fifth staff begins with a *f* marking. The sixth staff has a *p* marking. The seventh staff has *sf* markings. The eighth staff begins with *sf* markings and ends with a *p* marking.

Musical score for a piano piece, featuring seven staves of music in G major (one sharp). The notation includes various dynamics and articulations:

- Staff 1:** Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando), *p* (piano), and *sf*. Includes slurs and accents.
- Staff 2:** Dynamics include *sf* and *f* (forte). Includes slurs and accents.
- Staff 3:** Dynamics include *p* (piano). Includes slurs and accents.
- Staff 4:** Dynamics include *p* (piano). Includes slurs and accents.
- Staff 5:** Dynamics include *cresc.* (crescendo) and *f* (forte). Includes a section marked **IX** with fingerings (0, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 0, 2) and a trill (*tr*).
- Staff 6:** Section marked **Più allegro**. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte). Includes slurs and accents.
- Staff 7:** Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo). Includes slurs and accents.

The piece concludes with a final cadence marked **V** (Vincenzo).

Walzer

(Waltz)

Nicolò Paganini

Musical score for Walzer by Nicolò Paganini, measures 1-12. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The first measure starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The melody features various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a glissando (gliss.) in measure 4. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Minuetto

Nicolò Paganini

Musical score for Minuetto by Nicolò Paganini, measures 1-16. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 3/4 time signature. The first measure starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

2

4

3

1

2

4

-2

1

-2

fine

4

2

4

2

1

d. c. al fine

Perigoldino

Thema

Nicolò Paganini

Andantino

The image displays three staves of musical notation for the piece 'The Rose Tree' in G major. The notation is written in a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte). The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with various rests and fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 4. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns and includes a trill-like figure. The third staff concludes the piece with a final cadence, marked by a double bar line and repeat dots. The notation is clear and legible, with standard musical symbols and a clean layout.

Var. I

Var. II

Var. II

0 4 2 2 1 2 2 3 2 3 0 3 1 4 1 1 0 2 1 0 4 4 4 4

0 3 2 3 3 1 2 3 1 2 1 2 1

-3 2 1 4 1 4 0 2 3 2 4 1 2 4 4 1 1

Allegretto

Dionysio Aguado

Allegretto by Dionysio Aguado. The score consists of three staves of music in 2/4 time, key of D major. The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic and includes fingerings such as *i m i m i* and *3 2 1*. The second staff features a *p* dynamic and includes fingerings like *3 1* and *1 2*. The third staff returns to a *mf* dynamic and includes fingerings like *3 1*, *8 2*, and *0 3 2*. The piece concludes with a final cadence marked with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Moderato

Dionysio Aguado

Moderato by Dionysio Aguado. The score consists of five staves of music in 4/4 time, key of D major. The first staff begins with a *f* dynamic and includes fingerings such as *3* and *2*. The second staff continues the melody with various fingerings. The third staff features a *mf* dynamic and includes fingerings like *1 3*, *0 3*, and *8*. The fourth staff includes fingerings like *4 0 2* and *2*. The fifth staff concludes the piece with a final cadence marked with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Allegretto

Dionysio Aguado

Allegretto by Dionysio Aguado. The score consists of four staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music features intricate fingerings, including triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. The second staff continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic complexity. The third staff includes a repeat sign and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a final cadence and a repeat sign.

Andante

Dionysio Aguado

Andante by Dionysio Aguado. The score consists of four staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The music is characterized by wide intervals and a slower, more spacious feel than the Allegretto. The second staff continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic complexity. The third staff includes a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a final cadence and a repeat sign.

Exercise

Dionysio Aguado

aus der Gitarreschule / from the Guitar Method

i m a m i m a m

The exercise is written on ten staves. The first staff includes the syllables 'i m a m i m a m' above the notes. The notation includes various musical symbols: treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 4/4 time signature, eighth and sixteenth notes, beamed notes, fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4), and dynamic markings (p). The exercise concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

Moderato

Dionysio Aguado

a m i m a m i m a m i m *simile*

mf

VII

V

f

V

V

Allegro

Dionysio Aguado

This musical score is for a guitar piece by Dionysio Aguado, marked 'Allegro'. It consists of seven staves of music in the key of D major (two sharps). The notation includes a variety of guitar-specific techniques and fingering instructions:

- Staff 1:** Features a melodic line with a 2nd finger (2) and a 4th finger (4) marked. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps.
- Staff 2:** Includes a 4th finger (4) and a 2nd finger (2) marked. A Roman numeral 'IV' is placed above the staff, and a 'II' is placed below it.
- Staff 3:** Continues the melodic development with a 4th finger (4) and a 2nd finger (2) marked.
- Staff 4:** Features a 4th finger (4) and a 2nd finger (2) marked. A Roman numeral 'IV' is placed above the staff, and a 'II' is placed below it.
- Staff 5:** Includes a 4th finger (4) and a 2nd finger (2) marked. A Roman numeral 'VII' is placed above the staff, and a 'V' is placed below it.
- Staff 6:** Continues the melodic line with a 4th finger (4) and a 2nd finger (2) marked.
- Staff 7:** Features a 4th finger (4) and a 2nd finger (2) marked.

The score is written in a standard musical notation with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The piece is by Dionysio Aguado.

This page contains eight staves of musical notation for guitar, written in D major (two sharps). The notation includes various fret numbers, fingerings, and chord diagrams labeled VII, V, and IX.

Staff 1: Features a complex sequence of notes with fingerings (1, 0, 4, 0, 4, 0, 4, 4, 4, 1, 4, 8, 1, 3) and fret numbers (3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3). Chord diagrams VII, V, and IX are indicated.

Staff 2: Continues the sequence with notes and fret numbers (3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3). Chord diagrams VII, V, and IX are indicated.

Staff 3: Continues the sequence with notes and fret numbers (3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3). Chord diagrams VII, V, and IX are indicated.

Staff 4: Continues the sequence with notes and fret numbers (3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3). Chord diagrams VII, V, and IX are indicated.

Staff 5: Continues the sequence with notes and fret numbers (3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3). Chord diagrams VII, V, and IX are indicated.

Staff 6: Continues the sequence with notes and fret numbers (3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3). Chord diagrams VII, V, and IX are indicated.

Staff 7: Continues the sequence with notes and fret numbers (3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3). Chord diagrams VII, V, and IX are indicated.

Staff 8: Continues the sequence with notes and fret numbers (3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3). Chord diagrams VII, V, and IX are indicated.

Fünf Walzer

(Five Waltzes)

Luigi Legnani

aus „36 Valses“

1

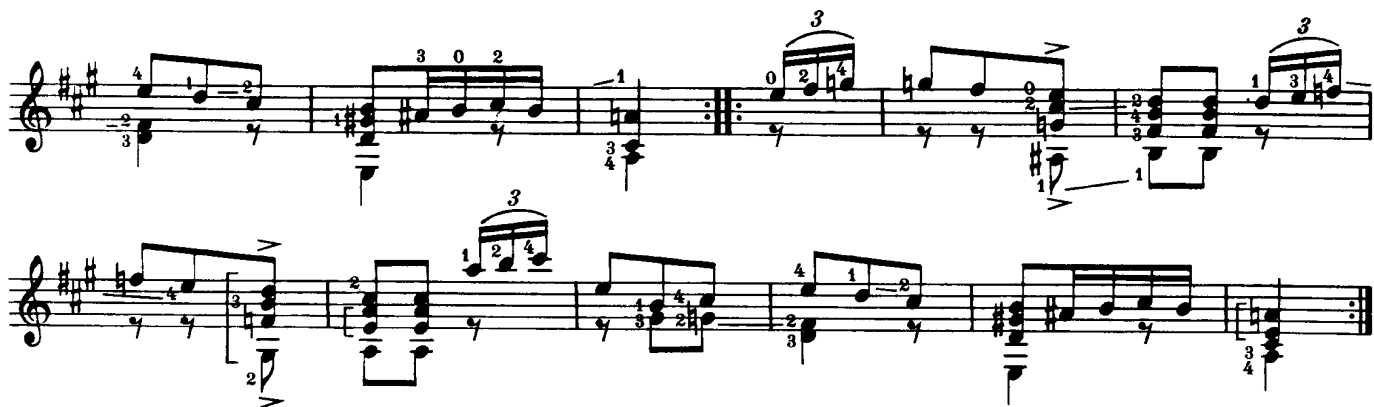
The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in three systems, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and fingerings. The first system contains the first line of the melody. The second system contains the second line, including a repeat sign and a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#). The third system contains the third line, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the first system, and 'The Rose Tree' is written below the second system.

2

The image displays a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree." It consists of five staves of music, all written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody is characterized by frequent triplets and slurs, indicating a lively, dance-like tempo. The notation includes various note values, rests, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4) to guide the performer. The score is presented in a clear, black-and-white format, typical of a printed musical manuscript.

3

The first system of musical notation for 'The Merry-Go-Round' is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests, along with fingerings (1, 2, 4) and articulation marks (accents) above the notes.



Sechs Capricen

(Six Caprices)

Luigi Legnani

op. 250

1

Allegretto

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff in E major (three sharps) and 2/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a key signature change from E major to A major (two sharps). The piece is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often with grace notes, and frequent use of triplets and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. The score includes several dynamic markings: *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). There are also performance instructions such as *arco* (arco) and *arco* (arco). The piece concludes with a final chord in A major.

This page contains nine staves of musical notation in D major (two sharps). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes.

Key markings and features include:

- Staff 1:** Features a 4-measure rest at the beginning, followed by eighth-note patterns. Fingerings: 0 4, 4 3, 4 2, 3, 0 1 3 4.
- Staff 2:** Starts with a *ritard.* marking and a 4-measure rest. Includes a *a tempo* marking. Fingerings: 2, -1, 1 3, 1 3.
- Staff 3:** Contains a section marked **IV** with a 3-measure rest. Fingerings: 3.
- Staff 4:** Includes a *p* (piano) marking and a *m i* (melisma) marking. Fingerings: 1 3, -1, 3 4.
- Staff 5:** Includes a *p* marking and a *m i* marking. Fingerings: 1 3, -1, 3 4.
- Staff 6:** Includes a *p* marking and a *m i* marking. Fingerings: 4 3 2, IV 3 2.
- Staff 7:** Includes a *dolce* marking. Fingerings: 1 3, -1, 3 4.
- Staff 8:** Includes a *dolce* marking. Fingerings: 4, 2.

Andantino

This musical score is for guitar, written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked 'Andantino'. The score consists of eight staves of music. It includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. Fingering numbers (1-4) are placed above notes, and fret numbers (0-4) are placed below notes. There are several double slurs (Doppelbindungen) indicated by a '1' above a slur. The score is divided into sections by Roman numerals: 'II' appears at the start of the third staff, and 'IV' appears at the start of the fourth staff. A 'rall.' (rallentando) marking is placed above a measure in the sixth staff, followed by an 'a tempo' marking. The piece concludes with a final double sharp (F# and C#) at the end of the eighth staff.

1) Doppelbindung / double slur

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar, written in D major (two sharps: F# and C#). The notation includes various guitar-specific symbols such as fret numbers (0-4), natural harmonics (indicated by a circle with a dot), and a capo (indicated by a 'C' in a circle). The music is written in a treble clef. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Allegro moderato

moderate

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is indicated as 'moderate'. The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques such as fret numbers (0-4), slurs, and dynamic markings like accents and breath marks. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

This page of musical notation, page 83, is written for guitar in the key of D major (two sharps). It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various fret numbers (0, 2, 4, 1, 3, 4) and techniques such as double stops, triplets, and slurs. The music is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some chords and rests. The staves are arranged in a single system, with the first staff starting with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The notation is clear and legible, with a focus on technical precision and musical expression.

Tempo di Polacca

This musical score is for a piece titled "Tempo di Polacca". It is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score consists of eight staves of music. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and fingerings (numbers 1-4). There are also some specific markings such as "a tempo" and "rall.". The piece features a variety of rhythmic patterns and melodic lines, including some with triplets and sixteenth-note runs. The final staff ends with a double bar line.

Moderato

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The score is divided into systems by repeat signs. The first system (staves 1-2) begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second system (staves 3-4) is marked with a Roman numeral 'VIII' above the first staff. The third system (staves 5-6) continues the melodic development. The fourth system (staves 7-8) features more complex rhythmic patterns and fingerings. The fifth system (staves 9-10) includes a key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) in the second measure. The sixth system (staves 11-12) continues in the new key. The seventh system (staves 13-14) features a key signature change to one flat (B-flat) in the second measure. The eighth system (staves 15-16) concludes the piece with a final cadence marked with a Roman numeral 'V' above the first staff.

1 2 4 3 0 1 4 3 2 8 4 8 0

VIII

8 4 1 3 4 1 2

8 4 1 2 8 2 3

8 4 1 2 2 4 4

1 2 4 0 1 3 1 2 4

3 4 8 2

V

6

Valse

Allegro

3 3 3

3 3 3

0 1 3 4 4

0 1 3 4 4

8 4

4 3 1 3 1

3 2 4 3 1 4 3 1

2 4 4 4 1 2 4

This page of musical notation is for guitar, consisting of ten staves. The notation includes various chords, scales, and technical markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains several measures of music, including a 4-measure scale, a 2-measure scale, and a 1-measure scale. The second staff continues the sequence with more scales and chords. The third staff features a section marked 'IV' with a key signature change to one flat (Bb). The fourth staff continues the sequence with more scales and chords. The fifth staff includes a 3-measure scale and a 3-measure scale. The sixth staff continues the sequence with more scales and chords. The seventh staff includes a 3-measure scale and a 3-measure scale. The eighth staff continues the sequence with more scales and chords. The ninth staff includes a 3-measure scale and a 3-measure scale. The tenth staff concludes the page with a final chord and a double bar line.

Walzer

(Waltz)

Matteo Carcassi
aus op.10

mf

p

mf

fine

d.c. al fine

Walzer

(Waltz)

Matteo Carcassi
aus op. 5

This page contains eight staves of musical notation for guitar. The music is written in 3/4 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'mf' and 'p'. Fingering numbers (1-4) are placed above notes, and a '0' indicates a natural harmonic. The music is written in a single system with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

This page contains eight staves of musical notation, likely for a piano solo. The music is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing slurs and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 1, 2). A double bar line with repeat dots appears after the second measure.

The second staff starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. It continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns and includes a piano (*p*) marking in the fourth measure.

The third staff continues the piece, maintaining the melodic flow and including a piano (*p*) marking in the fourth measure.

The fourth staff continues the melodic line, with a piano (*p*) marking in the second measure.

The fifth staff continues the melodic line, with a piano (*p*) marking in the second measure.

The sixth staff continues the melodic line, with a piano (*p*) marking in the second measure.

The seventh staff continues the melodic line, with a piano (*p*) marking in the second measure.

The eighth staff concludes the piece, featuring a final cadence with a double bar line and repeat dots. It includes a piano (*p*) marking in the second measure and a final note marked with an accent (*a*).

Walzer

(Waltz)

Matteo Carcassi
aus op. 10

mf

f

mf

fine

d.c. al fine

Walzer

(Waltz)

Matteo Carcassi
aus op. 10

0 3 1 4 2 1 3 2 0

mf

4 8 4 2 4 4 4 1 3 5

p

3 2 4 4 1 4 1 3

mf

4 4 2 2 4 4 4 1 4

mf

fine

2 2 8 1 1 0 2 0 2 1 4

1 2 4 0 3 2 0 8 2 0 1

d.c. al fine

Rondo

Matteo Carcassi
aus op. 10

Allegretto

2 3 4 0 1 2 3 0 4

p

4 2 1 4 1 2 4

f

2 0 2 3 2 0 2 3

2 4 4 1 4

3 4 0 2 1 2 3 0 4

p

4 2 1 1 2 2

mf

This page contains eight staves of musical notation for guitar. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques such as slurs, ties, and fingering numbers (0-4). Dynamics like *f*, *mf*, *p*, and *ff* are indicated throughout the piece.

The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 4/4 time signature. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) at the beginning. The second staff continues the melodic line, with a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) at the end. The third staff introduces a new melodic phrase, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) at the beginning. The fourth staff continues the melodic line, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) at the beginning. The fifth staff introduces a new melodic phrase, with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) at the beginning. The sixth staff continues the melodic line, with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) at the beginning. The seventh staff introduces a new melodic phrase, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) at the beginning. The eighth staff continues the melodic line, with a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) at the end.

Marsch

(March)

Matteo Carcassi
aus op.10

This musical score for 'Marsch' by Matteo Carcassi consists of nine staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *ff* (fortissimo). There are also articulation marks like accents and slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

II

ff

p

p

p

ff

d.c. al

pp

ff

Air Montagnard

Thema

Matteo Carcassi
aus op.18

musical score for the main theme of "Air Montagnard". The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation is on a single staff with a treble clef. It begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The melody is characterized by eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Fingering numbers (1-4) are indicated above many notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Var. I

musical score for the first variation of "Air Montagnard". The notation continues on a single staff with a treble clef. It begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The melody is more active than the theme, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Fingering numbers are present. The variation concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. The word *dolce* is written below the staff in the third measure of the variation.

Var. II

Var. II is a four-staff musical piece in 3/4 time, key of D major. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes fingerings such as *i m*, *a m*, *i 3 m*, and *4 1 0*. It features a crescendo to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff continues with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third and fourth staves conclude the variation with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a repeat sign at the end.

Var. III
Maggiore

Var. III, titled "Maggiore", is a three-staff musical piece in 3/4 time, key of D major. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and the instruction *con espressione*. The score includes various fingerings and dynamic markings such as *p*, *mf*, and *f*. The piece concludes with a repeat sign and a key signature change to D major.

Var. IV

Var. IV is a single-staff musical piece in 3/4 time, key of D major. It begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and includes fingerings such as *i m i m*, *2*, *1*, *3 2*, and *3 1*. The piece concludes with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Main musical score for guitar, measures 1-16. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked *p* (piano). The music features a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with various fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. A repeat sign is present at measure 10. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Coda

Coda musical score for guitar, measures 17-32. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The music features a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with various fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. A repeat sign is present at measure 20. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Rondo

Matteo Carcassi
aus op. 5

Allegretto

scherzando

pp

ff

mf

This page of musical notation is for a guitar piece in D major, indicated by two sharps (F# and C#) in the key signature. The notation is spread across ten staves, each containing complex melodic and harmonic passages. The music is characterized by frequent use of triplets, sixteenth notes, and sixteenth rests, suggesting a fast tempo. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above or below notes. Dynamics include *dim.* (diminuendo), *pp* (pianissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). The notation includes various musical symbols such as beams, slurs, and accents, and the piece concludes with a final chord in the tenth staff.

Sonatine

Matteo Carcassi
op.1, Nr.3

Andante grazioso

The first section of the Sonatine is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music features a series of chords and melodic lines, including a prominent four-note descending scale (4-3-2-1) in the first measure. The tempo is marked 'Andante grazioso'. The section concludes with a 'rall.' (rallentando) marking.

Minore

The 'Minore' section is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps. It begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The music consists of a series of chords and melodic lines, including a four-note descending scale (4-3-2-1) in the first measure. The section concludes with a 'rall.' (rallentando) marking.

This page of musical notation is for guitar, written in D major (two sharps). It consists of seven staves of music. The notation includes various techniques such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings like *pp* (pianissimo) and *f* (forte). Fingering numbers (1-4) are provided for many notes.

Staff 1: Starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The first measure has a *pp* marking. The notation includes a triplet of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.

Staff 2: Continues the melody with a triplet of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.

Staff 3: Features a *pp* marking. The notation includes a triplet of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.

Staff 4: Features a *f* marking. The notation includes a triplet of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.

Staff 5: Features a *pp* marking. The notation includes a triplet of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.

Staff 6: Features a *f* marking. The notation includes a triplet of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.

Staff 7: Features a *pp* marking. The notation includes a triplet of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.

Rondo

Allegretto

This musical score is for a Rondo in Allegretto tempo. It consists of ten staves of music, primarily written for a single melodic line in treble clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score is characterized by frequent sixteenth-note passages and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. Dynamics include piano (p), mezzo-forte (mf), and piano (p) again later in the piece. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and repeat signs. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Minore

The 'Minore' section consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains several measures of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. The second staff continues this melodic line, incorporating triplets and slurs. The third staff features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The fourth staff includes a 'dim.' (diminuendo) marking and a 'rall.' (rallentando) marking. The fifth staff concludes the section with a final measure marked with a forte 'f' dynamic.

Maggiore

The 'Maggiore' section consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It contains several measures of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. The second staff continues this melodic line, incorporating triplets and slurs. The third staff features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The fourth staff includes a 'dim.' (diminuendo) marking and a 'rall.' (rallentando) marking. The fifth staff concludes the section with a final measure marked with a forte 'f' dynamic.

Zwölf Bagatellen

(Twelve Bagatelles)

1

Heinrich Marschner
op. 4

Allegro

f *ff* *fine*

First system of music, three staves. The first staff contains dynamic markings *fz*, *fz*, *p*, and *f*. The second staff begins with *p*. The third staff concludes with the instruction *d.c. al fine*.

2

Andante

Second system of music, five staves. The first staff is marked *dolce* and includes fingerings *m m i a m i* and an *8va* marking. The second staff has a *p* marking. The third staff has a *p* marking. The fourth staff has a *p* marking. The fifth staff has a *p* marking. The system concludes with a double bar line.

3

Risoluto

p

f

decresc.

pp

f

1. *2.*

d.c. al fine

4

Allegretto

Musical score for a piece in A major, 6/8 time, marked *Allegretto*. The score consists of eight staves of music. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features various musical notations including triplets, sixteenth notes, and rests. The piece concludes with a *fine* marking and a *p dolce* section. The final staff includes first and second endings, with a *d. c. al fine* instruction.

Allegretto con moto

f

sf

sf

fz

fine *p*

rit. *a tempo*

d.c. al fine

6

Allegretto

A musical score for a piece titled "Allegretto". The score is written on seven staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 4/4. The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a forte (*fz*) dynamic. The first staff contains a series of chords and single notes, with fingerings indicated by numbers 0 through 4. The second staff continues with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a forte (*fz*) dynamic, featuring a crescendo hairpin. The third staff includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and a forte (*f*) dynamic, ending with a "fine" marking. The fourth staff starts with a piano (*p dolce*) dynamic and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fifth staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixth staff starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The seventh staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a forte (*f*) dynamic, ending with a "d.c. al fine" marking. The score is filled with various musical notations, including chords, single notes, and fingerings.

d.c. al fine

7

Andantino

p *f* *dolce* *mf* *p* *decresc.* *pp*

8

Allegretto

p *f* *p dolce* *mf*

p dolce

mf

ff

fine

p

fz

cresc.

p

fz

p

fz

accel.

f

ad lib.

ritard.

p

fz

fz

cresc.

p

fz

d. c. al fine

Con moto ma non troppo

Four staves of musical notation in treble clef, 2/4 time. The first staff contains a triplet of eighth notes (3-3) and a quarter note (7). The second staff features a slur over a group of notes with a '4-4' marking and a '1)' slur. The third staff includes a '0 1' marking, a '2 1' marking, and a '4 2-2 1 4' marking. The fourth staff ends with a 'fine' instruction.

Minore

Four staves of musical notation in treble clef, 2/4 time. The first staff begins with a 'p' (piano) marking and contains a '4' marking. The second staff contains a 'p' marking. The third staff includes a '0 4' marking, a '1 4' marking, and a '1)' slur. The fourth staff ends with a 'd. c. al fine' instruction.

1) Bindung „schleifen“ / “slide” the slur

10

Un poco Allegretto

A musical score for a piece titled "Un poco Allegretto". The score is written on seven staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is indicated as "Un poco Allegretto". The first staff has a dynamic marking of *p* (piano). The second staff also has a *p* marking. The third staff has a *p* marking and ends with the word *fine*. The fourth staff has a *dolce* (sweet) marking. The fifth staff has a *dolce* marking. The sixth staff has a *dolce* marking. The seventh staff has a *dolce* marking and ends with the word *d.c. al fine*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and fingerings. There are also some markings that look like "4", "2", "1", "3", "0", "2", "1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6", "7", "8", "9", "10", "11", "12", "13", "14", "15", "16", "17", "18", "19", "20", "21", "22", "23", "24", "25", "26", "27", "28", "29", "30", "31", "32", "33", "34", "35", "36", "37", "38", "39", "40", "41", "42", "43", "44", "45", "46", "47", "48", "49", "50", "51", "52", "53", "54", "55", "56", "57", "58", "59", "60", "61", "62", "63", "64", "65", "66", "67", "68", "69", "70", "71", "72", "73", "74", "75", "76", "77", "78", "79", "80", "81", "82", "83", "84", "85", "86", "87", "88", "89", "90", "91", "92", "93", "94", "95", "96", "97", "98", "99", "100", "101", "102", "103", "104", "105", "106", "107", "108", "109", "110", "111", "112", "113", "114", "115", "116", "117", "118", "119", "120", "121", "122", "123", "124", "125", "126", "127", "128", "129", "130", "131", "132", "133", "134", "135", "136", "137", "138", "139", "140", "141", "142", "143", "144", "145", "146", "147", 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11

Un poco Allegro

This musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a series of eighth-note patterns, some with triplet markings (3, 4, 2). The first system includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic. The second system features a fortissimo piano (*fp*) dynamic and continues with eighth-note patterns. The third system includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic, ending with a *fine* marking. The fourth system starts with a fortissimo (*fz*) dynamic and includes a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth system features a fortissimo (*fz*) dynamic and includes a fortissimo (*fz*) dynamic. The sixth system starts with a fortissimo (*fz*) dynamic and includes a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piece concludes with a fortissimo (*fz*) dynamic and a *d.c. al fine* marking.

12

Moderato ma non troppo

p marcato *mf* *ff* *p* *ritard.* *a tempo* *p dolce* *p* *pp* *f* *dolce* *p* *dolce*

1) Doppelbindung „schleifen“ / “slide” the double slur

Tarantella

Johann Kaspar Mertz
op.13, Nr. 6

Presto

The musical score for "Tarantella" by Johann Kaspar Mertz, op.13, Nr. 6, is presented in a single system of ten staves. The piece is in 2/4 time and features a lively, dance-like melody characterized by frequent trills and grace notes. The key signature consists of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "Presto". The score includes several performance markings: "dolce" appears on the third staff, "cresc." (crescendo) on the sixth staff, and "dolce" again on the eighth staff. The notation is written in a standard musical format with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp.

con moto

Nocturno

Johann Kaspar Mertz
op. 4, Nr. 3

Maestoso

p

p

sf

p

p

sf

sf

ritard.

p

Vivace

This musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The tempo is marked 'Vivace'. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score consists of eight staves of music. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The first staff contains measures 1-4, with a first ending bracket over measures 3-4. The second staff contains measures 5-8, with a fourth finger fingering (4) above measure 7. The third staff contains measures 9-12, with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking below measure 10 and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking below measure 11. The fourth staff contains measures 13-16, with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking below measure 15. The fifth staff contains measures 17-20, with a triplet of eighth notes (3 0 2) in measure 18 and a fourth finger fingering (4) above measure 19. The sixth staff contains measures 21-24, with a second ending bracket over measures 23-24. The seventh staff contains measures 25-28, with a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking below measure 25, a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic marking below measure 26, and a dolce (*dolce*) marking below measure 27. The eighth staff contains measures 29-32, with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking below measure 31. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, triplets, and fingerings.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves of music, likely for a piano. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics used are *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). Articulations include accents and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation is complex, with many beamed notes and rests, suggesting a fast or intricate piece. The page number 121 is in the top right corner.

Romanze

Andantino

Johann Kaspar Mertz
op. 13, Nr. 7

Andantino

op. 13, Nr. 7

p

espressivo

Variation

Variation

The musical score for Variation 1 consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains several measures of music with notes marked with accents (>) and slurs. The second staff continues the melody, featuring a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) and a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The third staff concludes the variation with a *ten.* (tenuto) marking and a final *p dim.* (piano diminuendo) marking. The notation includes various musical symbols such as beams, slurs, and dynamic markings.

Adagio

Johann Kaspar Mertz

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Adagio" by Johann Kaspar Mertz. The score is written for four staves, each in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The music is characterized by a slow tempo and a focus on harmonic texture and melodic lines. The notation includes various note values, rests, and fingerings, with some measures featuring complex rhythmic patterns and accidentals. The score is presented in a clear, legible format, suitable for a printed edition.

Barcarole

Napoleon Coste
aus op. 51

p

mf

p

mf

p

mf

Flag. XII

Walzer

(Waltz)

Napoleon Coste
aus op. 51

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clef). It consists of eight staves of music. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The first staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff includes fingerings (4, 2, 4, 8, 4, 0, 1, 4) and a repeat sign. The third staff continues the melodic line with various fingerings. The fourth staff features a first and second ending (1. and 2.) and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fifth staff includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The sixth staff also features a first and second ending (1. and 2.) and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The seventh staff includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The eighth staff concludes the piece with a final cadence.

Rondoletto

Allegretto

Napoleon Coste

This musical score is for a piece titled "Rondoletto" by Napoleon Coste, marked "Allegretto". The music is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff in 2/4 time. The key signature consists of two sharps (F# and C#). The score is divided into eight systems, each containing a single staff. The first system begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The piece features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several trills and grace notes throughout. Fingering numbers (1-4) are indicated above many notes. The score includes repeat signs with first and second endings. The final system concludes with a double bar line and a fermata over the final chord.

Rondoletto

Allegretto

Napoleon Coste
aus op. 51

mf

p

p

p

p

p

II

Walzer

(Waltz)

Napoleon Coste

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in three systems. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody starts on a G4, with a 4-measure rest indicated above. The accompaniment consists of eighth notes. The second system continues the melody, featuring a trill on a G4 and a 4-measure rest. The third system concludes the piece with a final cadence. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte), and a *fine* marking. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes, and articulation marks like slurs and accents are present.

Trio

Trio

p *mf* *p* *mf* *d.c. al fine*

Rondo

Napoleon Coste
aus op. 51

This musical score is for a piece titled "Rondo" by Napoleon Coste, originally from his opus 51. The music is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. The score consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of 2/4. The melody is characterized by eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Fingering numbers (1-4) and breath marks (indicated by a horizontal line with a vertical tick) are present throughout. The second staff continues the melody, featuring a repeat sign and a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#). The third staff shows a continuation of the melody with various fingering and breath markings. The fourth staff includes first and second endings, marked with "1." and "2." above the staff. The fifth staff continues the melody, with a key signature change back to one sharp. The sixth staff shows a continuation of the melody with various fingering and breath markings. The seventh staff concludes the piece with a final cadence, marked with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Mélancolie

Napoleon Coste
aus op. 51

Andantino

Flag.

XII

VII

XII VII XII

VII

fine

IV

d. c. al fine

The musical score for 'Mélancolie' is written for a single melodic line. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 2/4, and the tempo is marked 'Andantino'. The score is composed of 10 staves. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and fingerings indicated. There are several trills and grace notes throughout the piece. The score includes dynamic markings such as 'fine' and 'd. c. al fine'. There are also some unusual markings like 'Flag.' and 'XII' which might refer to specific editions or performance instructions. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Tarantella

Napoleon Coste
op. 39, Nr. 25

Allegro

The musical score for "Tarantella" by Napoleon Coste, op. 39, Nr. 25, is written in 2/4 time and consists of eight staves. The tempo is marked "Allegro". The key signature has one sharp (F#), indicating D major or B minor. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings including *p*, *mf*, *f*, and *cresc.*. Fingerings and articulations are indicated by numbers and dots above notes. The piece begins with a *mf* dynamic and a series of eighth notes, followed by a *p* section with longer notes. The music builds in intensity through several staves, reaching a *f* dynamic, and concludes with a *mf* section.

This page contains eight staves of musical notation for guitar, written in treble clef. The music is in a key with one sharp (F#). The notation includes various guitar-specific symbols such as fret numbers (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8), accidentals (sharps, naturals), and dynamic markings (p, f). The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and includes complex rhythmic patterns and fingerings.

Staff 1: Treble clef, key of F#. Measures 1-4. Fingering: 3, 1, 0, 2, 1, 1, 3, 0, 1, 4, 1. Dynamic: *p*.

Staff 2: Treble clef, key of F#. Measures 5-8. Fingering: 4, 2, 2, 1, 0, 1, 2, 1, 4, 1. Dynamic: *p*.

Staff 3: Treble clef, key of F#. Measures 9-12. Fingering: 1, 4, 1, 1, 4, 1, 1, 4, 1, 4, 1. Dynamic: *p*.

Staff 4: Treble clef, key of F#. Measures 13-16. Fingering: 1, 4, 1, 4, 0, 3, 4, 1. Dynamic: *p*.

Staff 5: Treble clef, key of F#. Measures 17-20. Fingering: 4, 2, 3, 4, 4, 1, 2, 4. Dynamic: *f*.

Staff 6: Treble clef, key of F#. Measures 21-24. Fingering: 1, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4. Dynamic: *p*.

Staff 7: Treble clef, key of F#. Measures 25-28. Fingering: 1, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4. Dynamic: *f*.

Staff 8: Treble clef, key of F#. Measures 29-32. Fingering: 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4. Dynamic: *f*.

Walzer
(Waltz)

Napoleon Coste
op. 41, Nr. 11

Scherzando

d. c. al Φ - Φ

Φ Coda

Flag. VII

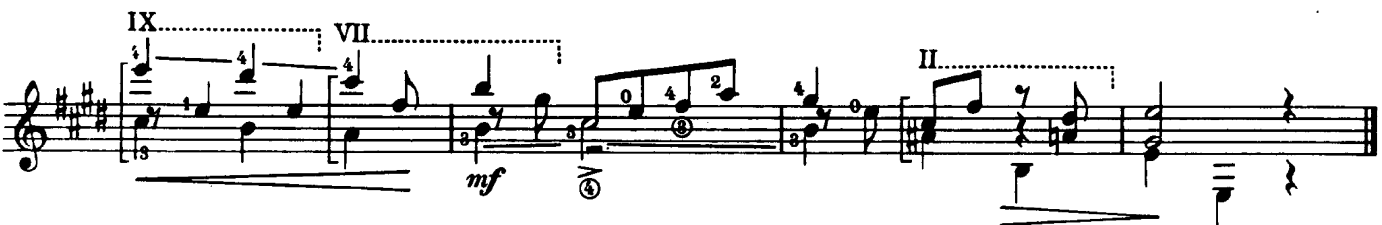
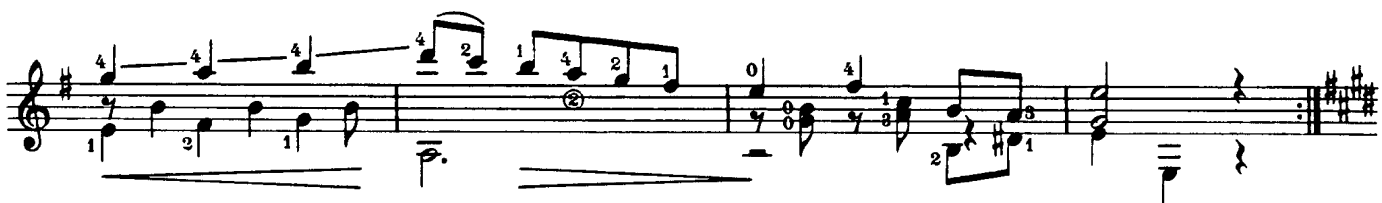
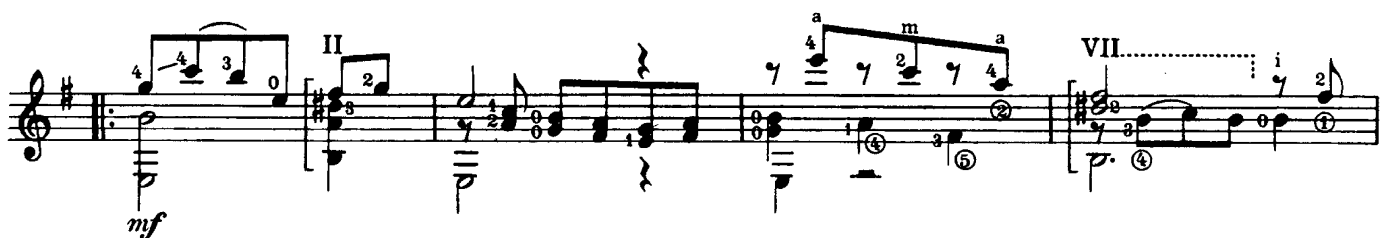
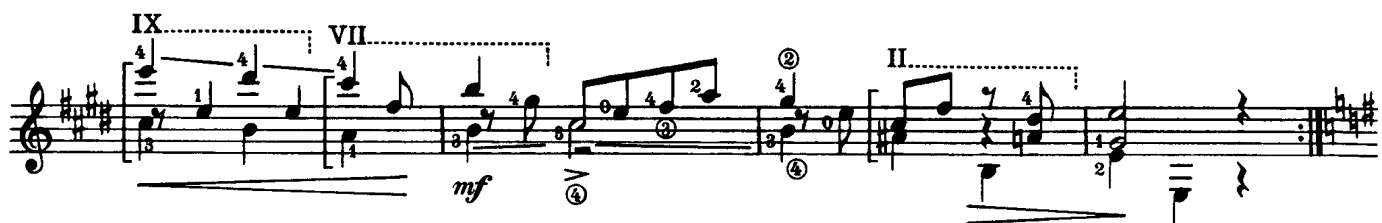
Flag. XII

Flag. XII

Lágrima · Preludio

Francisco Tárrega

Cantabile



Mazurka

Francisco Tárrega

Allegretto

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of ten staves. It begins with the tempo marking 'Allegretto'. The first staff includes a dynamic marking of *mf* and a crescendo leading to *f*. The second staff features a first ending bracket. The third staff includes a second ending bracket and a dynamic marking of *f*. The fourth staff is marked with a Roman numeral 'III' and includes dynamics of *mf* and *p*. The fifth staff includes dynamics of *f*, *p*, and *mf*. The sixth staff includes a 'Flag. XII' marking and a dynamic of *mf*. The seventh staff includes a 'V' marking, a 'Flag. XII' marking, and dynamics of *mf* and *f*. The eighth staff includes a dynamic of *mf*. The ninth and tenth staves continue the melodic and harmonic development with various fingering and dynamic markings.

Francisco Tárrega

Lento

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a guitar piece. The notation is written in a single system, with each staff representing a different section of the music. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The piece is divided into sections labeled with Roman numerals: IV, VII, VIII, and IX. The tempo and mood are indicated by markings such as "un poco cresc.", "ritard.", "a tempo", and "molto ten.". The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "p" (piano) and "f" (forte).

Pasa Calle

Jaime Bosch

Allegro animato

The musical score is written for guitar and piano. The guitar part is in treble clef, and the piano part is in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro animato'. The score consists of six systems of music. The first system includes a forte (f) dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The second system includes a piano (p) dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The third system includes a first and second ending bracket. The fourth system includes a 'rasgueado' (strummed) instruction with 'a mi' (to me) and 'i' (you) fingerings, and a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth system includes a triplet of eighth notes and a triplet of sixteenth notes. The sixth system includes a triplet of eighth notes and a triplet of sixteenth notes. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with various musical symbols and markings.

This page of musical notation for guitar consists of seven staves. The first staff contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The second staff introduces a bass line with a triplet in the final measure. The third staff features a melody with a half-note rest and a half-note pickup. The fourth staff continues the bass line with triplets. The fifth staff includes a section labeled "rasgueado" (strummed) with upward arrows and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixth staff shows a complex rhythmic pattern with a 4/2 time signature and a first ending. The seventh staff concludes the piece with a melody and bass line, marked with *mf*, *p*, and *pp* dynamics, and ending with a final cadence.

Balalayka · Chanson russe

Alfred Cottin

Andantino

p

cresc.

poco rall.

Flag. XII ②. XII

Allegro

VII XII
Flag.

f

p

f

p

f

p

mf

ff

mf

molto rall.

mf

The composers

Mauro Giuliani

b. 1781 Barletta, d. 1829 Naples

Came to Vienna in 1806 where he was a popular and esteemed composer for and player of the guitar; wrote more than 200 compositions for guitar, which are among the most important of his period. In 1819 he left Vienna and returned to his native country Italy.

Anton Diabelli

b. 1781 Mattsee (Salzburg), d. 1858 Vienna

Composition pupil of Michael Haydn; from 1803 piano and guitar teacher in Vienna; later music publisher (Franz Schubert's principal publisher); among other works composed a number of pedagogic pieces for piano and guitar as well as solo works for the latter.

Nicolò Paganini

b. 1782 Genua, d. 1840 Nizza

Famous violin virtuoso; for a while devoted himself to the guitar, which he had learned from his father and on which he also became a virtuoso; wrote a number of works for violin and guitar, string quartet and guitar and several occasional works for guitar solo.

Dionysio Aguado

b. 1784 Madrid, d. 1849 Paris

Author of an important Guitar Method; from 1826 lived in Paris, where he taught and gave numerous concerts. From 1838 to his death he lived in Madrid.

Luigi Legnani

b. 1790 Ferrara, d. 1877 Ravenna

Well known as singer and guitar virtuoso; at the age of 29 came to Vienna; undertook recital tours in Europe; associated with Paganini (joint concert 1837); was later a guitar maker in Ravenna and introduced improvements in guitar construction; wrote about 250 works for guitar.

Matteo Carcassi

b. 1792 Florence, d. 1853 Paris

Went to Paris in 1820 and was well known as guitarist and guitar composer; undertook several recital tours; seemingly a rival of Carulli in Paris he had a difficult position; c. 80 guitar compositions published, of which the Guitar Method (op. 59) and the Studies (op. 60) are particularly important.

Heinrich Marschner

b. 1795 Zittau, d. 1861 Hannover

At first studied law, but changed over to music subsequently and in 1816 went to Vienna; later court music, and opera director in different towns, ending in Hannover; well known opera composer; wrote 12 Bagatelles (op. 4) for Guitar and 12 Songs with Guitar Accompaniment (op. 5).

Johann Kaspar Mertz

b. 1806 Pressburg (Bratislava), d. 1856 Vienna

After 1840 lived in Vienna; undertook several recital tours and was thought highly of as a guitar virtuoso; composed many works for guitar.

Napoleon Coste

b. 1806, d. 1883 Paris

Guitar teacher and performer; from 1830 lived in Paris; had connections with Aguado, Sor, Carcassi and Carulli; published some 50 compositions; brought out a new edition of Sor's Guitar School.

Jaime Bosch

b. 1826 Barcelona, d. 1895 Paris

As guitarist much esteemed in Paris; 1890 published »Methode de guitarre« and c. 100 works for solo guitar.

Francisco Tárrega

b. 1852 Villareal (Spain), d. 1909 Barcelona

Celebrated guitarist and teacher who founded a new guitar school which went beyond Sor and Aguado; influenced and determined the further development of guitar playing; composed and arranged works for guitar; wrote no Method but gave individual tuition to each student; best-known pupils were Miguel Llobet, Garcia Fortea and Emilio Pujol.

Alfred Cottin

b. 1863, d. 1923 Paris

Parisian engineer and composer, amateur guitarist. Pupil of Tárrega, who dedicated him the tremolo étude "Re-cuerdos de la Alhambra."

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